	WPT BSEE–0126 (2 copies)	Gas cap production	Downhole commingling	Production within 500-ft of a unit or lease line
(2) Structure maps with penetration point and subsea depth for each well penetrating the reservoirs, highlighting subject wells; reservoir boundaries; and original and current fluid levels	✔	✔	✔	✔
(3) Net sand isopach with total net sand penetrated for each well, identified at the penetration point	.....	✔	✔	
(4) Net hydrocarbon isopach with net feet of pay for each well, identified at the penetration point	.....	✔	✔	
(b) Seismic data:				
(1) Representative seismic lines, including strike and dip lines that confirm the structure; indicate polarity	.....	✔	✔	✔
(2) Amplitude extraction of seismic horizon, if applicable	.....	✔	✔	✔
(c) Logs:				
(1) Well log sections with tops and bottoms of the reservoir(s) and proposed or existing perforations	✔	✔	✔	✔
(2) Structural cross-sections showing the subject well and nearby wells	.....	✔	✔	*
(d) Engineering data:				
(1) Estimated recoverable reserves for each well completion in the reservoir; total recoverable reserves for each reservoir; method of calculation; reservoir parameters used in volumetric and decline curve analysis	.....	†	†	✔
(2) Well schematics showing current and proposed conditions	.....	✔	✔	✔
(3) The drive mechanism of each reservoir	.....	✔	✔	✔
(4) Pressure data, by date, and whether they are estimated or measured	.....	✔	✔	
(5) Production data and decline curve analysis indicative of the reservoir performance	.....	✔	✔	
(6) Reservoir simulation with the reservoir parameters used, history matches, and prediction runs (include proposed development scenario)	.....	*	*	*
(e) General information:				
(1) Detailed economic analysis	.....	*	*	
(2) Reservoir name and whether or not it is competitive as defined under § 250.105	.....	✔	✔	✔
(3) Operator name, lessee name(s), block, lease number, royalty rate, and unit number (if applicable) of all relevant leases	.....	✔	✔	✔
(4) Geologic overview of project	.....	✔	✔	✔
(5) Explanation of why the proposed completion scenario will maximize ultimate recovery	.....	✔	✔	✔
(6) List of all wells in subject reservoirs that have ever produced or been used for injection	.....	✔	✔	✔

✔ Required.
† Each Gas Cap Production request and Downhole Commingling request must include the estimated recoverable reserves for (1) the case where your proposed production scenario is approved, and (2) the case where your proposed production scenario is denied.
* Additional items the Regional Supervisor may request.
Note: All maps must be at a standard scale and show lease and unit lines. The Regional Supervisor may waive submittal of some of the required data on a case-by-case basis.

(f) Depending on the type of approval requested, you must submit the appropriate payment of the service fee(s) listed in § 250.125, according to the instructions in § 250.126.

Subpart L—Oil and Gas Production Measurement, Surface Commingling, and Security

§ 250.1200 Question index table.

The table in this section lists questions concerning Oil and Gas Production Measurement, Surface Commingling, and Security.

Frequently asked questions	CFR citation
1. What are the requirements for measuring liquid hydrocarbons?	§ 250.1202(a)
2. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon royalty meters?	§ 250.1202(b)
3. What are the requirements for run tickets?	§ 250.1202(c)
4. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon royalty meter provings?	§ 250.1202(d)
5. What are the requirements for calibrating a master meter used in royalty meter provings?	§ 250.1202(e)
6. What are the requirements for calibrating mechanical-displacement provers and tank provers?	§ 250.1202(f)
7. What correction factors must a lessee use when proving meters with a mechanical displacement prover, tank prover, or master meter?	§ 250.1202(g)
8. What are the requirements for establishing and applying operating meter factors for liquid hydrocarbons?	§ 250.1202(h)
9. Under what circumstances does a liquid hydrocarbon royalty meter need to be taken out of service, and what must a lessee do?	§ 250.1202(i)
10. How must a lessee correct gross liquid hydrocarbon volumes to standard conditions?	§ 250.1202(j)
11. What are the requirements for liquid hydrocarbon allocation meters?	§ 250.1202(k)
12. What are the requirements for royalty and inventory tank facilities?	§ 250.1202(l)
13. To which meters do BSEE requirements for gas measurement apply?	§ 250.1203(a)
14. What are the requirements for measuring gas?	§ 250.1203(b)
15. What are the requirements for gas meter calibrations?	§ 250.1203(c)
16. What must a lessee do if a gas meter is out of calibration or malfunctioning?	§ 250.1203(d)
17. What are the requirements when natural gas from a Federal lease is transferred to a gas plant before royalty determination?	§ 250.1203(e)
18. What are the requirements for measuring gas lost or used on a lease?	§ 250.1203(f)
19. What are the requirements for the surface commingling of production?	§ 250.1204(a)
20. What are the requirements for a periodic well test used for allocation?	§ 250.1204(b)
21. What are the requirements for site security?	§ 250.1205(a)
22. What are the requirements for using seals?	§ 250.1205(b)

§ 250.1201 Definitions.

Terms not defined in this section have the meanings given in the applicable chapter of the API MPMS, which is incorporated by reference in § 250.198. Terms used in Subpart L have the following meaning:

Allocation meter—a meter used to determine the portion of hydrocarbons attributable to one or more platforms, leases, units, or wells, in relation to the total production from a royalty or allocation measurement point.

API MPMS—the American Petroleum Institute's Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, chapters 1, 20, and 21.

British Thermal Unit (Btu)—the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water from 59.5 degrees Fahrenheit (59.5 °F) to 60.5 degrees Fahrenheit (60.5 °F) at standard pressure base (14.73 pounds per square inch absolute (psia)).

Compositional Analysis—separating mixtures into identifiable components expressed in mole percent.

Force majeure event—an event beyond your control such as war, act of terrorism, crime, or act of nature which prevents you from operating the wells and meters on your OCS facility.

Gas lost—gas that is neither sold nor used on the lease or unit nor used internally by the producer.

Gas processing plant—an installation that uses any process designed to remove elements or compounds (hydrocarbon and non-hydrocarbon) from gas, including absorption, adsorption, or refrigeration. Processing does not include treatment operations, including those necessary to put gas into marketable conditions such as natural pressure reduction, mechanical separation, heating, cooling, dehydration, desulphurization, and compression. The changing of pressures or temperatures in a reservoir is not processing.

Gas processing plant statement—a monthly statement showing the volume and quality of the inlet or field gas stream and the plant products recovered during the period, volume of plant fuel, flare and shrinkage, and the allocation of these volumes to the sources of the inlet stream.

Gas royalty meter malfunction—an error in any component of the gas measurement system which exceeds contractual tolerances.

Gas volume statement—a monthly statement showing gas measurement data, including the volume (Mcf) and quality (Btu) of natural gas which flowed through a meter.